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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/255,605	02/22/1999	SHUNPEI YAMAZAKI	SEL-125	8794

7590

04/19/2002

COOK MCFARRON & MANZO  
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CHICAGO, IL 60606

EXAMINER

KOVALICK, VINCENT E

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2673

DATE MAILED: 04/19/2002

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

# Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/255,605

Applicant(s)

YAMAZAKI ET AL.

Examiner

Vincent E Kovalick

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

## Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

## Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 05 March 2002.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

## Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-26 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-26 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

## Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

## Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

## Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

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## DETAILED ACTION

### *Response to Amendment*

1. This Office Action is in response to Applicant's Amendment B (After Final) dated March 5, 2002 in response to PTO Office Action dated September 19, 2001. The amendments to claims 1, 7 and 13 and the addition of claims 22-26 have been noted and entered in the record.

### *Applicant's Remarks*

2. Applicant's remarks have also been noted and are rendered moot in light of the introduction of new prior art teaching a camera incorporated in the frame of a head mounted display device.

Further Applicant's arguments filed March 5, 2002 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive in that: In response to applicant's argument that the examiner's conclusion of obviousness is based upon improper hindsight reasoning, it must be recognized that any judgment on obviousness is in a sense necessarily a reconstruction based upon hindsight reasoning. But so long as it takes into account only knowledge which was within the level of ordinary skill at the time the claimed invention was made, and does not include knowledge gleaned only from the applicant's disclosure, such a reconstruction is proper. See *In re McLaughlin*, 443 F.2d 1392, 170 USPQ 209 (CCPA 1971).

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*Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1, 7, 13, and 19-26 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schoolman (U.S. Patent No. 5,281,957 taken with Dwyer, III (U.S. Patent No. 5,281,960) in view of Spitzer (U. S. Patent No. 6,349,001).

Relative to claims 1 and 22-23 Schoolman **teaches** a portable computer and head mounted display (col. 2, lines 63-68; col. 3, lines 1-33 and Figs. 1 and 7). Schoolman further **teaches** an information processing device comprising: a display device having flat panel displays for right and left eyes mounted on the head of a user (col. 3, lines 1-4 and Fig. 7). Schoolman further **teaches** an input operation device connected to said controller, wherein said flat panel displays are capable of displaying a plurality of pieces of information at a time (col. 6, lines 54-59). Schoolman **teaches** the flat panel displays being liquid crystal displays (col. 3, lines 1-4); it being understood that it is well known and in common practice in the art to display a plurality of pieces of information at a time on LCD's.

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Schoolman **does not specifically teach** (though he does suggest, col. 5, lines 6-13) a controller connected to said display device.

Dwyer, III **teaches** a helmet mounted display (col. 4, lines 53-68; col. 5, lines 1-68 and col. 6, lines 1-68). Dwyer, III further **teaches** a controller connected to a display device (col. 1, lines 55-62 and Fig. 1).

Schoolman taken with Dwyer, III **does not teach** a camera provided over the input operation device.

Spitzer **teaches** an eyeglass interface system (col. 1, lines 56-67; col. 2, lines 1-67; col. 3, lines 1-21 and Fig. 1). Spitzer **further** teaches a camera mounted in a head mounted device (col. 4, lines 12-15 and Fig. 1, and wherein said display device, said controller, said input operation device and said camera are adapted to be used by the same user (col. 2, lines 59-65 and col. 4, lines 21-23).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate in the device as taught by Schoolman the feature as taught by Dwyer, III and Spitzer in that (as suggested by Schoolman) a controller is a necessary means in order to control and input the video images to the display devices. It would have been further obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, that the camera as taught by Spitzer could be oriented such that the field of view would take in a use input device.

Regarding claims 7, 13, and 24-26 Schoolman further **teaches** an input operation device connected to said controller, wherein said controller transmits a signal in the form of a electric

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wave to said display device (col. 4, lines 61-68; col. 5, lines 1-13; col. 6, lines 50-59 and Fig. 1).

Spitzer **teaches** an image pick-up device wherein said image pick-up device (col. 4, lines 12-15 and Fig. 1) wherein said image pick-up device converts at least images of said input operation device and a hand of said user into electrical signals and supplies said electrical signals to a display device (col. 2, lines 59-65). It being understood that the hand of the user being in the field of view of the camera would be shown in the image. In addition it is well understood in the art and in common practice, in active matrix flat panel display devices, for each pixels to have an associated thin film transistor (TFT) and for TFT's to be incorporated in pixel driving circuits and to have these associated logic elements implemented on the same substrate. Further, it is well understood in the art to have a clock signal clocking the driving circuit at a frequency that is compatible with the overall system and logic timing; this frequency could be in the range of 50MHz to 60MHz. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate in the device as taught by Schoolman and Dwyer, III the features as taught by Spitzer in that the ability to transmit signals to a remote device would extend the adaptability of the system to a larger number of applications. Further, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention that with the camera (pick-up device) in the system as taught by Spitzer; whatever is in the field of view of the camera, including the hand of the user, would be included in the image that is transmitted to a display device.

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Regarding claims 19 and 21, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to provide a camera/image pickup device apart from the display device if it was a desired feature of the system.

Relative to claim 20, it is well understood and in common practice in the art to drive flat panel display devices with source side driving circuits.

5. Claims 2 and 4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schoolman taken with Dwyer, III in view of Spitzer as applied to claim 1 in item 4 hereinabove, and further in view of Funai et al. (U. S. Patent No. 6,162,667).

Regarding claim 2, Schoolman taken with Dwyer, III in view of Spitzer **does not teach** channel formation regions of TFTs connected to pixel electrodes of the said flat panel displays of said display device are constituted by a semiconductor thin film formed by a collection of a plurality of bar-shaped or planar bar-shaped crystals formed on an insulting surface.

Funai et al. **teaches** channel formation regions of TFTs connected to pixel electrodes of the said flat panel displays of said display device are constituted by a semiconductor thin film formed by a collection of a plurality of bar-shaped or planar bar-shaped crystals formed on an insulting surface (col. 1, lines 8-14).

It would have been obvious for a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate in the device as taught by Schoolman taken with Dwyer, III in view of Spitzer the feature as taught by Funai et al. in that it facilitates the fabrication of an active matrix type liquid crystal display device.

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Regarding claim 4, Funai et al. further **teaches** an information processing device wherein 90 % or more of crystal lattices at grain boundaries of a channel formation regions have continuity (col. 12, lines 60-65). Though Funai et al. does not specifically cite 90 % he does teach "uniformity over a large area".

6. Claim 3 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schoolman taken with Dwyer, III in view of Spitzer. taken with Funai et al. as applied to claim 2 in item 5 hereinabove and further in view of Oka et al. (U. S. Patent No. 6,235,563).

Relative to claim 3, Schoolman taken with Dwyer, III in view of Spitzer taken with Funai et al. **does not teach** an information processing device wherein the channel formation regions of TFT's comprise a crystal grain having a  $\langle 110 \rangle$  plane orientation.

Oka et al. **teaches** an information processing device wherein the channel formation regions of TFT's comprise a crystal grain having a  $\langle 110 \rangle$  plane orientation (col. 4, lines 64-67; col. 5, line 1 and col. 11 lines 34-40).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use TFT's comprising a crystal gain having a  $\langle 110 \rangle$  plane orientation to optimize field effect mobility.

7. Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U. S. C. 103 (a) as being unpatentable over Schoolman taken with Dwyer, III in view of Spitzer as applied to claim 1 in items 4 herein above, and further in view of Intriligator (U.S. Patent No. 6,163,323) taken with Lewis (U.S. Patent No. 6,040,812).



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Relative to claim 5, Schoolman taken with Dwyer, III in view of Spitzer **does not teach** flat panel displays comprising a display device on which one screen is written at frequencies in the range from 30 Hz to 180 Hz and on which screen display is carried out with the polarity of the voltage applied to the pixel electrodes inverted for each screen.

Intriligator **teaches** a self-synchronizing animation (col. 1, lines 6-9 and col. 2, lines 27-40).

Intriligator further teaches a display device on which one screen is written at frequencies in the range from 30 Hz to 180 Hz (col. 3, lines 24-37).

Schoolman taken with Dwyer, III in view of Spitzer taken with Intriligator **does not teach** flat panel displays comprising a display device on which screen display is carried out with the polarity of the voltage applied to the pixel electrodes inverted for each screen.

Lewis **teaches** an active matrix display with integrated drive circuitry (col. 1, lines 6-8 and 54-65; col. 2, lines 1- 16). Lewis further **teaches** display device on which screen display is carried out with the polarity of the voltage applied to the pixel electrodes inverted for each screen (col. 13, lines 23-34).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate in the device as taught by Schoolmen taken with Dwyer, III in view of Spitzer the features as taught by Intriligator and Lewis in that Intriligator teaches a display refresh rate that is well know in the art and in common practice; and Lewis teaches the voltage inversion technique commonly employed in as noise control feature in matrix display devices.

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8. Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schoolman taken with Dwyer, III in view of Spitzer as applied to claims 1 in items. 4 herein above, and further in view of Nishi et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,541,747).

Regarding claims 6, Schoolman taken with Dwyer, III in view of Spitzer **does not teach** a flat panel display device which is a liquid crystal display using a liquid crystal material which is antiferroelectric liquid crystal of ferroelectric liquid crystals substantially having no threshold. Nishi et al. **teaches** an electro-optical device utilizing a liquid crystal having a spontaneous polarization (col. 1, lines 7-26; col. 6, lines 11-67; col. 7, lines 1-36 and Abstract). Nishi et al. further teaches a flat panel display device which is a liquid crystal display using a liquid crystal material which is antiferroelectric liquid crystals or ferroelectric liquid crystals substantially having no threshold (col. 11, lines 5-16 and Abstract).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate in the device as taught by Schoolmen taken with Dwyer, III in view of Spitzer the feature as taught by Nishi et al. in order to assist the liquid crystal material in switching between different states.

9. Claims 8, 10, 14 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schoolman taken with Dwyer, III in view of Spitzer as applied to claim 7 and 13 in item 9 hereinabove, and further in view of Funai et al.

Regarding claims 8 and 14, Schoolman taken with Dwyer, III in view of Spitzer **does not teach** channel formation regions of TFTs connected to pixel electrodes of the said flat panel displays of

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said display device being constituted by a semiconductor thin film formed by a collection of a plurality of bar-shaped or planar bar-shaped crystals formed on an insulting surface.

Funai et al. **teaches** channel formation regions of TFTs connected to pixel electrodes of the said flat panel displays of said display device are constituted by a semiconductor thin film formed by a collection of a plurality of bar-shaped or planar bar-shaped crystals formed on an insulting surface (col. 1, lines 8-14).

It would have been obvious for a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate in the device as taught by Schoolman taken with Dwyer, III in view of Spitzer the feature as taught by Funai et al. in that it facilitates the fabrication of an active matrix type liquid crystal display device.

Relative to claims 10 and 16, Funai et al. **further** teaches an information processing device wherein 90 % or more of crystal lattices at grain boundaries of a channel formation regions have continuity (col. 12, lines 60-65). Though Funai et al. does not specifically cite 90 % he does teach "uniformity over a large area".

10. Claims 9 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schoolman taken with Dwyer, III in view of Spitzer taken with Funai et al. as applied to claims 8 and 14 respectively in item 10 hereinabove and further in view of Oka et al. (U. S. Patent No. 6,235,563).

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Relative to claim 9 and 15, Schoolman taken with Dwyer, III in view of Spitzer taken with Funai et al. **does not teach** an information processing device wherein the channel formation regions of TFT's comprise a crystal grain having a  $\langle 110 \rangle$  plane orientation.

Oka et al. **teaches** an information processing device wherein the channel formation regions of TFT's comprise a crystal grain having a  $\langle 110 \rangle$  plane orientation (col. 4, lines 64-67; col. 5, line 1 and col. 11 lines 34-40).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use TFT's comprising a crystal gain having a  $\langle 110 \rangle$  plane orientation to optimize field effect mobility.

11. Claims 11 and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schoolman taken with Dwyer, III in view of Spitzer as applied to claims 7 and 13 in item 9 herein above, and further in view of Intriligator (U.S. Patent No. 6,163,323) taken with Lewis (U.S. Patent No. 6,040,812).

Relative to claims 11 and 17, Schoolman taken with Dwyer, III in view of Spitzer **does not teach** flat panel displays comprising a display device on which one screen is written at frequencies in the range from 30 Hz to 180 Hz and on which screen display is carried out with the polarity of the voltage applied to the pixel electrodes inverted for each screen.

Intriligator **teaches** a self-synchronizing animation (col. 1, lines 6-9 and col. 2, lines 27-40).

Intriligator further **teaches** a display device on which one screen is written at frequencies in the range from 30 Hz to 180 Hz (col. 3, lines 24-37).

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Schoolman taken with Dwyer, III in view of Spitzer and further in view of Intriligator **does not teach** flat panel displays comprising a display device on which screen display is carried out with the polarity of the voltage applied to the pixel electrodes inverted for each screen.

Lewis **teaches** an active matrix display with integrated drive circuitry (col. 1, lines 6-8 and 54-65; col. 2, lines 1- 16). Lewis further **teaches** display device on which screen display is carried out with the polarity of the voltage applied to the pixel electrodes inverted for each screen (col. 13, lines 23-34).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate in the device as taught by Schoolmen taken with Dwyer, III in view of Spitzer the features as taught by Intriligator taken with Lewis in that Intriligator teaches a display refresh rate that is well know in the art and in common practice; and Lewis **teaches** the voltage inversion technique commonly employed in as noise control feature in matrix display devices.

12. Claims 12 and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schoolman taken with Dwyer, III in view of Spitzer as applied to claims 7 and 13 in item 9 hereinabove, and further in view of Nishi et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,541,747).

Regarding claims 12 and 18, Schoolman taken with Dwyer, III in view of Spitzer **does not teach** a flat panel display device which is a liquid crystal display using a liquid crystal material which is antiferroelectric liquid crystal of ferroelectric liquid crystals substantially having no threshold.

Nishi et al. **teaches** an electro-optical device utilizing a liquid crystal having a spontaneous polarization (col. 1, lines 7-26; col. 6, lines 11-67; col. 7, lines 1-36 and Abstract). Nishi et al.

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further teaches a flat panel display device which is a liquid crystal display using a liquid crystal material which is antiferroelectric liquid crystals or ferroelectric liquid crystals substantially having no threshold (col. 11, lines 5-16 and Abstract).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate in the device as taught by Schoolmen taken with Dwyer, III in view of Spitzer the feature as taught by Nishi et al. in order to assist the liquid crystal material in switching between different states.

### *Conclusion*

13. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

U. S. Patent No.	6,072,445	Spitzer et al.
U. S. Patent No.	6,043,800	Spitzer et al.
U. S. Patent No.	6,011,653	Karasawa
U. S. Patent No.	5,971,538	Heffner

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***Responses***

14. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to **Vincent E. Kovalick** whose telephone number is **(703) 306-3020**. The examiner can normally be reached Monday-Thursday from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, **Bipin Shalwala**, can be reached at **(703) 305-4938**.

**Any response to this action should be mailed to:**

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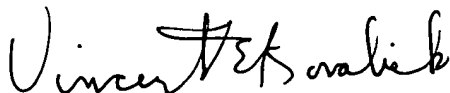
**or faxed to:**

**(703) 872-9314 (for Technology Center 2600 only)**

Hand-delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park II, 2121 Crystal Drive, Arlington, VA, Sixth Floor (Receptionist).

***Inquires***

15. Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Technology Center 2600 Customer Service Office whose telephone number is **(703) 306-0377**.



Vincent E. Kovalick



**BIPIN SHALWALA**  
**SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER**  
**TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600**